THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. X., No. 474. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 4th September, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vià* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 26th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to *5 p.m. of Friday, the 2d September*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 18th August, 1859.

STEAM TO JAPAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship

"AZOFF,"

WILL be despatched on or about the 1*st proximo*, for

Shanghae and Nagasaki,

and will continue until further notice to run once a fortnight between these two ports, in conjunction with the arrival and departure of the Company's Mail Steamers at Shanghae.

Reference is requested to the following Table of Rates at which Passengers and Cargo will be engaged for Nagasaki by the above opportunity, and also in future from this Port by the Company's fortnightly Hongkong and Shanghae Steamers.

Passage Money.

	1st Class	*2d Class*	*Deck*
From Hongkong.			
Single Ticket, ...	$150	$ 95	$55
Return do.	225	140	
From Shanghae.			
Single Ticket, ...	Tls. 60	Tls. 35	Tls. 20
Return do.	,, 90	,, 50	

Freight.

	from Hongkong	*from Shanghae*
Measurement Goods, per ton of 40 feet,	$20	Tls. 8
Treasure, ...	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dead Weight, and Rough Cargo, in quantities, ...	*by special agreement.*	

The Tariff of Rates from Nagasaki will be arranged in accordance with the above, in the currency of that Port.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's Office

MAXN: FISCHER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1859. tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of Augustine Heard, John Heard, Augustine Heard, Jr., Albert Farley Heard, and E. Francis Parker.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Siemssen & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. Bohstedt has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. James Bowman in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co. *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. Francis Bulkeley Johnson and Mr. Alfred James How, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.
3se Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE

MR. RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE, and Mr. PALLANJEE CURSETJEE are authorized to sign our firm in *China* from this date.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.
10se Hongkong, 1st August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late George Smith, and of Mr. Benjamin Gott Kinnear, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Archibald Ranken, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* Current Accounts can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For Shroffing, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

Interest

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 {per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
Twelve do., ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Agencies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

East India & China Agency,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the Marine Insurance Company

"HELVETIA,"

of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
27au Shanghai, 19th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the Underwriters and Marine Insurance Offices of Bremen.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
H. T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅗, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on *Monday, the 29th inst.*, at 11 o'clock a.m. (if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)

The British Barque *EUPHRATES*, 420 Tons Register as she now lies off the New Dock.

The Hull with Lower Masts and Yards, Top Masts and Yards, Standing Rigging, one Bower Anchor and 95 fathoms of Chain Cable will be sold in one lot.

The Sails, Boats, extra Spars, &c., &c., will be put up in different lots, full particulars of which will be published prior to the day of sale.

The necessary Papers conveying full powers of sale may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Conditions of Sale.

One third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the remainder within a week from the day of sale or the first payment to be forfeited.

The expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

The sale will take place on board the vessel.

GEORGE THORBURN.
27au Shanghai, 20th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received and offer for sale at moderate prices.

A complete assortment of Shipchandlery.
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs.
Superior Pale Ale.
Sheathing Copper, Yellow Metal, & patent Felt.
Nautical Books and Charts.
Nautical and Meteorological Instruments.
Glassware, Chinaware.
Lamps, Chandeliers.
Perfumery, Stationery.
Haberdashery Hoisery.
Oilman's Stores.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broad Cloths.
Carpeting, Druggets, and Mats.
Ironmongery Hardware.
Cutlery, Electro Plated Ware.
Looking Glasses, Engravings.
And various other useful and fancy Articles.

CLARK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, first quality, ...	Tls. 11	per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, first quality, ...	,, 10	,,
Fine Pale Sherry, ...	,, 7	,,
Fine Claret, ...	,, 7	,,
Old Pale Brandy, ...	,, 7	,,
Fine Old Port Wine, ...	,, 7	,,

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY Hall & Holtz best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;
and
Kupferschmid & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.

at H. Fogg & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.

For particulars apply to

R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

EXTRA Copies of the *North-China Herald*, should be applied for before the *Tuesday* following the day of publication.

tf Shanghai, 19th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE *POSTSCRIPT* to the *North-China Herald*—is discontinued.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.

Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

CLARK & CO.,

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
Shanghai,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
Church Street near Park & Fives Court Lanes.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from *1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26no China, 15th August, 1859.

TEXTOR & CO.
DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
26no *JAPAN.*

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.

Also,

On the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kin-te-yuen's Silk Shop.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...July	11	Singapore. ......Aug.	15
Bombay, ...Aug.	1	Hongkong.......Aug.	22
Calcutta, ...July	28	New York.......June	27
Galle, ...Aug.	6		

MAIL of 20th July from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 7th.—Shanghai, 14th Sept. Last year it was received on 14th, per *Yang-tsze*, and 16th per *Norna.*

Latest dates in England from China.—
Hongkong, May 21 } Received
Shanghai, „ 14 } *viâ* Marseilles, ..July 11

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 21st instant, the wife of W. H. FITTOCK, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 12th instant, FLORENCE ALICE OLDFIELD, daughter of Captain Henry Jones, ship *Ballarat*, aged 10 months.

On the 15th August, near Peh-tang, *en route* from Peking, the Rev. WILLIAM AITCHISON.

An obituary notice will be found in another column. Mr. A. was born in Scotland Jan. 4th 1826; emigrated to America in 1834; and arrived at Shanghai Sept. 1st 1854.

At Shanghai, on the 24th instant, Count A. de MEDEM, aged 56 years, of inflammation of the bowels.

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 26th Aug., 1859.		*Ending 26th Aug., 1858.*	
20.—	*Max.* 85	*Min.* 78	*Max.* 80	*Min.* 72
21.—	„ 85	„ 78	„ 77	„ 72
22.—	„ 84	„ 76	„ 84	„ 72
23.—	„ 82	„ 76	„ 84	„ 72
24.—	„ 77	„ 71	„ 85	„ 75
25.—	„ 82	„ 75	„ 84	„ 75
26.—	„ [illegible]	„ 79	„ 81	„ 72

To be continued weekly.

N B—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

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QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 6d., Credits and Bills with documents, 6s. 7*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 312. *On Bombay*, Rs. 310 per 100 Tls.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Aug.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
20	475 —	..480 —	..595 —	..583 —
22	475 —	..483 —	..596 —	..583 —
23	475 —	..483 —	..596 —	..583 —
24	476 —	..480 —	..596 —	..583 —
25	477 —	..480 —	..596 —	..583 —
26	477 —	..480 —	..597 —	..583 —

◆

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

July 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Marston, Mr. & Mrs. H. Robinson, & child, Messrs. W. Robinson, H. Gunthorpe, and F. Marken, R.N.

August 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. Hancock and child.
For Hongkong, Mr. Mackay.

August 20.

For Shanghai, Messrs. R. J. Ashton, and Wills.
For Hongkong, Mr. Cahu.

September 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. Purdie, Mr. & Mrs. Fitton.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per U. S. S. *Powhatan*, His Excellency J. E. Ward, and Suite. Per *Azof*, for Japan, Capt. Blackall, Rev. Benton, Messrs. Cleghorn, Mills, Donohue, Hallock, and Marsh.

DEPARTED.—Per *Hellespont*, for Hongkong, Messrs. Neilson, and Viresendorp. For Fuchau, Mr. Lent.

THE United States Minister has returned from his visit to Pekin and we may be able in our next issue to lay before our readers the particulars of the Treaty concluded by him on behalf of his Government with the Chinese Officials.

The reception of this peaceful Embassy appears to have been somewhat of a negative character. They were *not* maltreated or individually insulted, they were *not* excluded from the sacred walls of Pekin, but they as certainly can*not* be said to have seen the city or their Russian friends. To say they were close prisoners and under the strictest surveillance would apparently be fairly to describe their actual condition to European ideas, but things are different in China, and for ought we know to the contrary all may have been according to the "Book of rites," and, as we have impressed upon our Printer's Devil, they do not spell "rites" with "gh" in this part of the world.

Those who have read through the speech of the late Minister Mr. Reed, which appeared in our last issue, will see that the avowed policy of our American friends is to keep things quiet on this side of the world, and the "most favored nation" clause will keep them on a par with their neighbours on all questions of material advantage.

Mr. Reed has attacked British Policy freely, and certainly lays himself very open to criticism in reply, but we have no intention of wasting time on so profitless a discussion. Our readers generally know enough of China and Chinese policy to see where our critic is on fair ground and where engaged in the investigation of those curious specimens of equine nidification which it falls to the lot of most men of ardent temperament to discover in Asia, before their eyes are accustomed to the strange and unaccustomed lights which shine in the East.

The speech is one that might have been made in England in some quarters—in any meeting at which John Bright, Esq., M.P. was chairman, and dear Cousin Jonathan, why will you abuse us, when we are so well up to abusing ourselves. There is one point however where Mr. Reed goes too far. He speaks of a communication from the United States authorities being returned with the seal unbroken by the Chinese officials, as a mere trifle—no serious breach in fact of friendly intercourse. This, and the error is one which might escape notice on either side of the Atlantic, is a great mistake, as every one who has had practical experience with Asiatics will know and most poignantly feel. Once submit to such a position of inferiority and foreigners would be subjected to every injustice and extortion which no Anglo-Saxon will tamely bear. It is by weak concession on such points that petty quarrels grow into bloody wars. It is the stolid pride prejudice and corruption of the Mandarins, or a part of them, that are opposed to us here. Check that and keep it in check and there is no fear of our getting into a war with the Chinese nation, with whom we are naturally very good friends.

As for the Opium question, we must admit that those who try to pass "Maine Liquor Laws" at home have some right to call out for the abolition of a kindred traffic, and when Maine Liquor Laws are generally carried into practical operation we may revert to the subject again.

KIDNAPPING.

WE were under the impression that the excitement which had been created in the settlement, by the reports that kidnapping was going on in order to supply coolies for ships loading for the West Indies, had entirely subsided. We regret to find ourselves deceived. Last Sunday afternoon another outrage was committed in the Ma-loo which nearly ended as tragically as that on the 29th ulto.

It would appear that some English sailors got into one of the many low dens abounding in that vicinity, when some misunderstanding or fight took place. The cry was instantly raised that kidnapping was being attempted, an excited crowd of Chinamen immediately collected, and in true China fashion, the mob at once fell *en masse* on the unfortunate sailors, with stones, bamboos, or whatever other missiles first came to hand, and, had it not been for the timely interference of three English residents, who fortunately were armed and able to check the mob whilst the hunted down sailor was conducted to a place of safety, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that one or more murders would have been added to the list already too full in consequence of these disturbances.

We are nearly as much in the dark as ever on the true history of all this. We cannot dispute that Chinese crimps employ the same fraud and violence in their trade as the crimps of other countries, and the Chinese, satisfied that the men procured by the crimp are procured at the instance of the foreigner, have no difficulty in transferring to the shoulders of the latter all the villainy with which the crimp may be chargeable. This is the penalty of a coolie traffic the machinery of which must remain *sub rosâ.* But of the employment of foreigners as kidnappers, which was the alleged ground of the violent excitement of the Shanghai people three weeks ago, the authorities of this place, with every apparent desire to prove their case, have so far failed to establish a single instance. Chinese, whose opinion possesses a certain value, have insisted from the first that there was more in this excitement than the cause put forward; and this for fair reasons given. Willing emigrants, urges a very sound man, are too plentiful here, and at Ningpo, to render kidnapping necessary at all. Yet at Ningpo we see we have an agitation to all appearance much resembling our own, and as far as has been ascertained with as little for the agitators to go upon. We call attention to the extract from a letter on the subject we give below.

Our Chinese correspondents continue to supply us with placards and other documents affecting the question. The following very violent manifesto was posted, we are told, at Soochow. It bears date the 30th July, the day on which Burton was murdered on the Ma-loo.

> The Intendant and Magistrate have issued notifications at Shanghai to the effect that foreigners with hearts of wolves are in the habit of coming to the towns and villages, where, acting in concert with natives professing their doctrine, they make a shew of hiring people to assist them, their real purpose being to entrap men to their perdition. Hateful and detestable beings! Of a truth all natives professing their doctrine are devils, are demons. Now, lest the simple people in their greed of gain be beguiled in this way, let the people of the towns and villages with joint effort and united heart set upon and kill every foreigner that is associated with natives professing his doctrine, in the teaching of religion; that the deceiving of men may be put a stop to.

The above, which was forwarded as it was torn off the walls, is a very common looking document. It is more remarkable as addressing itself in the wholesale way it does to the propagation of religion. It is under the cover of their preaching and their charities, says Yin Yâu-yung, that the English barbarians eat their way into little states. Since the commencement of the late agitation, whatever its real cause, we have had local attacks on missionary chapels and local denunciations of proselytism so strong as to compel the *chi-hien* to remind the people that the religion of the Lord of Heaven was tolerated by law. It may be premature to hazard a conjecture on the issue of all this, but we grow to the belief of our friends at Ningpo, that this popular horror of kidnappers does cover certain anti-barbarian dispositions of the government.

One of its attempts as plaintiff, last week, was to prove a black man named George Doran guilty of kidnapping coolies for a French ship, whose name he gave as well as the place of her anchorage, with other particulars. From the evidence of the Chinese who arrested him it would appear that he was a confirmed drunkard who had seized hold of a Chinese by the tail, and had further pelted him with brickbats. Other allegations against ships in harbour, and ships down at Gutzlaff Island have proved equally groundless.

On the other hand government, as locally represented, has displayed more or less activity that looks *boná fide.* We do not, on reflection, think much more of its offer of rewards than the Chinese themselves; and we have not heard what has been done to the Chinese arrested at the house in which the disturbance took place on Sunday evening; but there are a few symptoms of real alarm at the excitement of the people, and of energy in suppressing the evil assumed to have produced it. Soochow is stated to be filled with troops and militia. The Governor of the province, Sü Yu-jin offered to detach a force to Shanghai, but Wu *táu-tai* declined them on the ground that quiet was restored, and that their coming would only revive the late agitation. The Ningpo man whose death we stated as doubtful last week, was decapitated for kidnapping, and three more have this week suffered for the same offence. Our informant has seen two of the heads exposed.

This vigilance and energy may be the result of very bad news from Ngan Hwui, where towards the end of July the imperial army received a terrible thrashing from the Nieh Fi. Two natives of Shanghai who won their rank during its siege in 1855, were killed. The ex-rebel, Chang Kwoh-liang, has been made commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces of Kiang Su. His proper residence is at Sung-kiang, our prefectural city, which he is stated to have visited a short time since "on public business." He has now probably returned to prosecute the never-ending siege of Nanking.

The *chi-hien* Liu issued a proclamation yesterday prohibiting the shows, processions, &c., proper to this time of year, on the Ma-loo; as the authorities are specially engaged in keeping the peace just now, and bad characters may take advantage, &c., &c.

WE publish below a very strong letter from *An Englishman* on the subject of the kidnapping excitement and its consequences. We are entirely of his opinion that the Chinese authorities should have no rest till the murderers of Burton have been duly punished, but we think that our correspondent somewhat underestimates Mr. Meadows's difficulties in the matter. Mr. Alcock owed his success in the case cited, we have always understood, not so much to the stoppage of the grain junks as to the appeal he made to the Governor-General at Nanking. The present Governor-General is at Chang-chow, quite inaccessible to a vessel-of-war. We cannot doubt that it is in the power of the Chinese authorities to produce a murderer, but it is difficult to say, just at this crisis, what sort of pressure will ensure their production of the right man, and the wrong man would be worse than none at all.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Will you allow me to give utterance, through your columns, to sentiments which are, I believe, shared in by the great majority of the members of the community?

On the 29th July last an Englishman was murdered in the Ma-loo, in broad day-light, by an infuriated mob, in the presence of some hundreds of Chinese. On the same occasion two well known residents were maltreated and only very narrowly escaped with their lives. Since that date several other Foreigners have been attacked within the settlement—one I believe has been killed and others wounded. And yet, as far as I can learn, nothing has been done by the British Consul to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators of these evil deeds!

Sir, the history of Shanghai records the prompt and energetic measures employed by Mr. Consul Alcock in a case when several Missionaries were ill treated at Tsing-poo, and records also the success that attended these measures. Under Mr. Alcock's high handed pressure, backed as he was by only a solitary brig of war, the Chinese officials were compelled to produce the culprits and punish them in presence of the British residents.

Had similar prompt and decided measures been adopted in this far more serious case—the results would, I am sure, have been similar. The men who murdered the seaman Burton, and afterwards maltreated Messrs. Hobson and Lay must be known to hundreds in the neighbourhood of the Ma-loo. A demand for those wretches accompanied with a properly backed intimation that they *must* be forthcoming, would wonderfully sharpen the detective powers of the Chinese officials and bring the miscreants to deserved punishment. Chinese officials, it is well known, have wonderful facilities in the way of Police, and can do almost anything *if compelled.*

It cannot be tolerated that English lives should be taken and others endangered, and that within the precincts of our own settlement, and yet no notice be taken of the offences, save by well-meant but necessarily inefficient Proclamations.

It is not yet however too late; and in one respect the delay strengthens the position which the Consul can take.

It is now pretty well established that the charge brought against Foreigners—the charge which excited the natives and led to these deplorable acts of violence is almost, if not wholly, without foundation. The story of Foreign sailors having been engaged in kidnapping Chinese coolies is one that has been trumped up and spread abroad with some nefarious design not perhaps unknown to the highest Chinese authorities. The falsity of the charge brought against us having then been established, the Consul is the more bound to insist in the strongest terms on reparation for the insult and injury done to our flag and community. And he may depend upon it that if something be not done speedily to obtain that reparation, fruit will grow out of his slackness which he will bitterly deplore.

Sir, our position in Shanghai is of a peculiar nature. A sprinkling of foreigners, with our servants all more or less inimical—with more than 20,000 Chinese living (where they ought not to be) in the midst of our settlement, with a populous city adjacent, ready at a moment's notice to pour out it's tens of thousands upon us, it is evident we can only maintain our position by maintaining our moral force and prestige. That moral force has been greatly weakened. Every one is remarking the altered tone and bearing of the Chinese. Those who once had a salutary dread of our prowess are becoming bold and insolent. Even the craven-hearted natives of this district are beginning to think that we are afraid of them. Our repulse in the north and the impunity which has hitherto attended those who have in our own settlement attacked and murdered Englishmen is telling upon the natives far and wide. They are beginning to think that British power, once so much dreaded, is a mere innocent bugbear—and that British lives can be sacrificed even at our own doors without risk and danger.

I would warn the Consul and all the Authorities that very grave responsibility will rest on their heads if they do not by stern and strong handed measures endeavour to restore security and reestablish the majesty of our insulted law. Let the actual murderers of Burton be demanded and hung on the spot as an example to all. Let those who maltreated Messrs. Hobson, Lay, and others, be severely punished. Let each Chinese householder within our limits be warned that henceforth he will be held personally responsible for all disturbances that may arise in his neighbourhood. Let our 20,000 interlopers be plainly told that within our settlement we *will have* peace and security—and that if we cannot enjoy these blessings by any other means we will have them by driving out every Chinamen from amongst us, even though it were at the point of the bayonet.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,

"AN ENGLISHMAN."

August 25th, 1859.

WE have also been favored with the following extract from a private letter dated "Ningpo, August 16th." The occurrences at that port tend, as we have above observed, to throw some light on those at this. The current opinion down there, it appears, is that the whole is a wily scheme on the part of the Chinese authorities to excite the minds of the natives against foreigners.

"The excitement has been very great at Ningpo though we have been mercifully spared any actual outbreak. The cause was, as with you, kidnapping and on Tuesday or Wednesday last a man came to Mr. Russell who professed to have escaped from some Foh-kien men and Foreigners who had however succeeded in capturing his three companions. The story seemed a true one and in the vile placards on the walls which appeared daily, this case was taken up as an actual and positive proof of the charge made against us. From information obtained by Mr. Russell it appeared that there was a vessel outside Chinhai which was suspected of having on board these three men (who were all men from San-poh) with other coolies. Mr. Russell informed the Consul and offered his services for a search. The little Gun-boat accordingly went down on Thursday night and examination was made of all the Foreign vessels either outside or lying opposite Chinhai, but not a coolie was discovered. Suspicion was then aroused that the man was telling a falsehood and from Saturday till now piece by piece has come out showing a most abominable scheme of treachery. The whole thing from beginning to end was a lie and our friend the *escaped* coolie was put forward as the principal actor. This man on Saturday last admitted that he had been acting a part and he was put in irons: at least so say the Chinese Authorities. But notice the remarkable sequel—though these vile rumours which really endangered our lives and the lives of many others have been proved to have been founded on a lie, though the American and English Consuls have insisted on a proclamation being issued by the Taoutai, telling this to the whole people and though the Chinese Authorities have promised one from day to day, *nothing is done yet.* A proclamation was actually agreed on by all and when it was returned to the Ya-mun to be issued, behold another, and a very different (as well as *indifferent*) one was substituted. In addition to all this, the principal man who is at the bottom of all the uproar is known but is still allowed to be at large in Ningpo, inflaming all he can against Foreigners as much as ever. Dr. Bradley has insisted on the apprehension of this fellow, threatening full vengeance in case of refusal.

"Now what does all this mean? Certainly either that the Authorities are at the bottom of the whole affair or that their vengeance is bought off by those who deserve it. We are in a very critical position in China."

PEKING.—We have *Gazettes* from the 27th July to the 3d August, with but little in them to take note of. Mingshen, the former Hoppo, who was a member of Kweiliang's commission, had an audience on the 28th, and Kweiliang and Hwashana on the following day, having first of all presented at the levee a confidential memorial. They had also audiences on two subsequent occasions. A Decree of the 30th July approves of Ho Kwei-tsing's recommendation to make Wu Hü, the present man, Acting Intendant of this circuit.

Hangfuh, Governor-General of Chih Li, complains that the accounts of the Tien-tsing circuit are in great confusion, not having been properly wound up by any one of the last four Intendants. The paper currency threw the first of these out of his reckoning and his successors have never been clear of a deficit. One of them had risen to be subprefect of the metropolitan department, was arrested for some offence by the Board of Punishments, and died in their prison. His son, who is somewhere in the public service, should be sent for at once to square his father's accounts.

The following was handed us in manuscript, and, if genuine, is an important document. In the form and style we are assured there is nothing to bring its genuineness into question. There is a mixture of patronage and apology about it which is certainly very Chinese; so are the few plain lies thrown in to make out the Emperor's case. We had not heard before that any one of the foreign ministers was told one word about the Peh-tang route at Shanghai. It is also notorious that during the eight days Admiral Hope lay at Ta-ku, the people his officers saw maintained steadily that there was no official man the spot; equally notorious that we did not fire the first shot. On all these points the Decree before us tells a different story, more false in one or two important particulars than the memorials of Sangkolinsin which we received soon after the Ta-ku affair, and of the authenticity of which we hold a better opinion than we before admitted. The capture of the *soi-disant* American mentioned in them could not have been known except inside the forts.

On the 11th of the 7th moon of the 9th year of Hien Fung (9th August, 1859) the Inner Council had the honor to receive the following Decree:—

"Last year the ships of the Ying-kih-li (English) nation sailed into the port of Tien-tsing, and opened a fire upon our troops. We accordingly instructed the Khorchin Prince Sangkolinsin, to fortify Ta-ku well, and the [envoys of the] different nations coming up to exchange treaties on this occasion, were told by Kweiliang and Hwashana at Shanghai, that Ta-ku was so fortified (or, was placed on the defensive,) and that they must go round by the port of Peh-t'ang. The Englishman Bruce, notwithstanding, when he came to [the shore of] Tien-tsing[*] in the 5th moon did not abide by his original understanding with Kweiliang and his colleague, but actually forced his way into the port of Ta-ku, destroying our defensive apparatus. On the 24th of the 5th moon (24th June) though his vessels came up as far Ki-k'ou Tan, and blew up the chains [that bound the booms] with shell, our troops still did not fight. On the 25th, ten steamers and more pulled up more than ten of the iron posts [with which the river was staked.] and all hoisted red flags, [in token of] a determination to fight. The Governor-general of Chih Li, Hangfuh, sent out a letter from the Intendant of Tien-tsing, but the English would not receive it at all, and at last had the audacity to commence bombarding the forts. Our troops on this returned the fire, sunk several of their vessels, and killed several hundred of their infantry as they were landing.

"The English troops have thus really brought this defeat on themselves; there has been no breach of faith whatsoever on the part of China.

"Meanwhile the American envoy, John Ward, did abide by his engagement with Kweiliang and his colleague; sailed to the port of Peh-t'ang, and begged for permission to go up to the capital to present a letter from his government. We accordingly authorised his admission into Peking to present it, and having this day perused the letters addressed by the American envoy, John Ward, to Kweiliang and Hwashana, and laid before us by those ministers, we find their language so respectful, the true-heartedness that has prompted them such, that we have authorised the envoy in question to present the letter he is charged with from his government to Kweiliang and his colleague, whom we have sent to receive it.

"As regards the exchange of his treaty, he ought properly to return to Shanghai and exchange it there, but in consideration of the long voyage he has made, we [are pleased] specially to authorise that the seal be appended to the treaty, and that it be delivered to Hangfuh to hand it in exchange [for another copy] to the aforesaid envoy, that from the date of the exchange there may be peace and commerce for evermore. Thus do we manifest our great desire to show a nursing tenderness to the men from afar, and our appreciation of good faith and right principle.

"Let Kweiliang and Hwashana signify this our pleasure to the envoy John Ward for his information. Respect this!"

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[*] *Lit.* to Tsing, short for Tien-tsing, that is Tien-tsing Fu, the department so named.

A Chinese of literary distinction recently returned from Peking reports the capital to be terribly off for supplies. Rice was selling at from 200 to 300 cash a catty!

The following was issued to our local Subscribers, in an *Extra*, on Monday last, the 22d inst. A full and interesting account of the expedition will be found in another part of this Number.

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND SUITE FROM PEKING.

The U. S. Steam Frigate *Powhatan*, Flag Officer, Josiah Tattnall, and Capt. G. F. Pearson, Commanding, and having on board H. E. John E. Ward, U. S. Minister, has just arrived from the Peiho after a passage of three and a half days. From her Officers we learn the following items of news.

On the 16th ulto. while the *Powhatan* was anchored off Pei-tang there arrived an Imperial Edict ordering that the American Minister and suite of twenty should be escorted with all honor to Peking, and that they should leave Pei-tang upon any day after the 19th. This Edict was in answer to a communication of the American Minister informing the Authorities that he was present and ready to exchange his treaty at any time and place which they might appoint.

Shortly before the arrival of this Edict the smoke of a steamer was discovered to the Sd. and Ed. which proved to be the Russian Paddle-wheel *America* having on board H. E. Count Mouravieff the Governor-General of Siberia—travelling *incog*. She anchored near the *Powhatan*, and upon the 21st sent a courier to Peking with communications for the resident Minister. Upon the 17th a Russian Gun-boat also arrived, reporting that several others were to follow, but these did not make their appearance.

On the morning of the 20th Mr. Ward and suite landed at Pei-tang where they were received by the escort and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first travelled forty-five miles across the country in covered carts, striking the Pei-ho at a village called Pei-tsang some ten miles *above* Tien-tsing, and thence proceeded in junks to Toong-chau, distant twelve miles from Peking of which it is the Port. There they again took carts to the Capital. The entire trip occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. They passed not less than six or eight barriers between Pei-tsang and Toong-chau:—none of them however being in repair or backed by forts. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English, and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was breaking up.

The Legation remained in Peking fifteen days, during which time they were confined to their quarters. Not however as *prisoners*, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out, but the Commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. Ward to grant permission to *walk* out or not as he saw fit. They would doubtless however have closed the gates entirely had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the very first interview, informing Kwei-Liang that as soon as his movements should be at all restricted he should close all intercourse and demand his return escort.

It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. Ward but that he also insisted upon his performing the Ko-Tow which being against the principles of His Excellency was positively refused. The result of this was that upon the fourteenth day of their stay it was finally concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking and to send His Excellency back to Pei-Tang to exchange the Treaty—and the next day they returned accordingly.

During their stay in Peking they saw nothing of the Russians but received several letters from them. The first of these was six days going from one end of the city to the other, having evidently been detained by the Authorities.

Arrived at Pei-Tang on the 16th the treaties were exchanged, and an English Prisoner named Jno. Powel given up. This man who was on O. S. on board of the *Highflyer* and who with a Sapper by the name of Thos. McQueen had been captured on the 25th June, fearing for his life had proclaimed himself to be an American. The Chinese informed Mr. Ward of this and intimated their readiness to give him up *as an American* if he would demand him. This however the latter could not do as he had been taken fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious however to serve the poor fellow he intimated to them that it would be a great *personal favor* if they would turn him over, and *as such* it was done. He is now on board of the *Powhatan*. Of the Sapper, nothing more is known than that he was wounded in the arm, was doing well, and is still a prisoner. The Chinese seemed generally anxious to know what the English would do next year.

The *Carthage* brings us dates from Yokohama—the Pisgah from whence expectant pilgrims are to view the promised port of Kanagawa with Yedo in the dim distance—up to the 15th August.

The currency question was settled for a while, and itzeboes were received, weight for weight, against Mexican dollars, but there has been a difficulty as to the amount to be exchanged, the Treasury only receiving 30 dollars a day from Europeans, subjects of powers with whom the government has treaties. Chinamen and others seem to get nothing and the Japanese merchants will not take Mexican dollars at any price.

We shall hear of some new "dodge" periodically we doubt not, for such an enormity as a free fair trade, paying only an acknowledged duty to the Supreme government, must be repugnant to the feelings, and pockets, (or whatever innocent substitute these ingenous people have for that shrine of Mammon,) of all properly educated Japanese.

Trade generally has greatly disappointed the "adventurers" who took up cargo to the new Port. Some we hear are giving up Japan in disgust and some are returning to Nagasaki. There is no doubt much real difficulty experienced by the Japanese Officials in meeting the energetic demands of Anglo Saxons. Mr. Alcock will need all his patience tact and firmness to support fairly our just rights under the Treaty without putting himself in the wrong by insisting on impossibilities.

The *Countess of Seafield* was loading for Shanghai and Nagasaki. The destination of the *Loch Lomond* was not fixed.

The only item of news we have from Nagasaki is that the godowns of Messrs. Spengler at Inasa were consumed by fire in the night of 19th-20th August. They contained some thousand peculs of Sapanwood and Rattans.

The Shipping List will be found on our last page.

Count Medem whose death on the 24th inst. we announce, was a retired Russian diplomate. For some years past he has been travelling for pleasure and had visited most parts of the world. His illness was protracted and painful. Captain Hand, H. M. S. *Sampson* provided a party of seamen to form the unfortunate gentleman's escort to the burial ground.

The U. S. St. Fr. *Powhatan*, flag ship of Commodore Tattnall, having on board His Excellency, the American Minister Mr. Ward and his suite, arrived on the 22d from the Gulf of Pichili, after an absence of rather more than two months. The principal events of her voyage, and of the journey of the American Embassy to Peking, have been furnished us for publication.

The *Powhatan* left Wusung on the 17th of June, and reached the mouth of the Pei-ho on the morning of the 21st, where she found the English and French fleets at anchor. On the 24th the Minister and Commodore entered the mouth of the river in the tender *Toeywan*, to communicate with the Chinese authorities, but found no proper officer to meet them at the forts. The few soldiers who came to the end of the jetty, opposite the water entrance of the fort, to meet the deputation sent from the *Toeywan* to learn what could be ascertained, gave information, however, that the Emperor had given orders to receive the American and the other foreign ministers at Pehtang, a place said to be situated a few miles up the coast. These men could furnish neither sedans nor carriages to take a messenger over to this hitherto unknown place, nor even a pilot to guide the steamer to the entrance leading to it; but they had no doubt it could be easily found, for the masts of some junks seen over the land to the northeast indicated its position.

The battle of Taku occurred next day, and the *Toeywan* left the river Sunday morning, the 26th of June. It was not till Wednesday that she was dispatched with a letter to the Governor-general of the province of Chihli, who was supposed to be at or near the town of Pehtang. It was not quite safe to navigate far up this unsurveyed coast, and the tender took advantage of a high tide to run as near as she safely could to the first village, and then sent a boat with the letter to be handed to the elders for transmission. The name of the village was Chin-tau-kau; and the people, after they had recovered from their alarm at seeing a foreign ship approach and send a boat ashore, were reässured sufficiently to come forward to learn its errand, and then willingly received the letter. It was acknowledged the next day by the Intendant of Tientsin, who confirmed the report made by the soldiers at Taku, that orders had been sent from Peking to receive not only the American minister at Pehtang, and escort him to the capital, but that they had originally referred to the English and French ministers also, and that preparations had been made to escort them all.

On the 2d of July, a dispatch was transmitted to the Intendant, appointing the 5th as the day of meeting the Governor-general, if agreeable to him; but through delay of the junks in getting out to the ships, H. E.'s reply was not received till the evening of that day, too late to reach the place of interview. The dispatch of Hangfuh, the Governor-general, was couched in the most courteous terms, expressing his great desire to carry His Majesty's orders into effect, and to do everything to facilitate the journey of the American Envoy and his suite to Peking. In it he said a few words in reference to the battle of the 25th ulto., describing his feelings at the occurrence, which was evidently a perplexing disappointment to him, and added that he had been ordered to conduct all the foreign ministers to court for the purpose of exchanging their treaties.

Failing the 5th, the 8th was appointed for an interview at Pehtang, and on that day the Minister and Commodore, with several officers in their company, proceeded towards Pehtang in the *Toeywan*. The distance to the town is about 12 miles, but it could not be seen from the ship. They were met by three junks handsomely fitted up, in one of which they proceeded two miles to the landing-place, which was likewise ornamented with colored silk festoons. A guard of honor lined the streets up to the house, and the foreigners rode to it in carriages; and though the equipage of these vehicles, and the discipline and uniform of the soldiers, were not equal to what they would have been in Paris or Vienna, they exhibited as much courtesy as could be desired. This interview over, the party returned to the frigate to wait for more express orders expected from Court, for Hangfuh probably felt a degree of embarrassment as to the intentions of his superiors after hearing of the battle, and wished to ascertain whether any change had occurred in their views. He also confirmed the statement made at Shanghai that it belonged to the two Imperial Commissioners to attend to the exchange of the treaty, for whose arrival at Peking it would be necessary to wait.

On the 16th he received a reply from the capital, and the 20th was fixed upon by Mr. Ward for his departure from Pehtang.

This town is reckoned by the natives as containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants; a dozen hamlets are in its vicinity near the seaside, showing that the trade on the Pehtang river and elsewhere, and the fisheries off the coast, are sufficient to maintain a larger population than the poor barren tract can support. The houses are constructed mostly of mud and millet stalks, and are wretched looking dwellings, while the soil in the neighborhood is too saline to produce any valuable crop. As one looks from the deck of a vessel lying off the town, not a green plant or tree of any kind can be seen on either side of the river; and a heavy shower is sufficient to convert the streets and banks into a marsh of unmitigated mud. The amount of water flowing from the river apparently exceeds that from the Peiho, though the native maps describe it as not half as long, nor having as many affluents.

The necessary preparations were all made for departure on Wednesday the 20th of July, and the Minister left the *Powhatan* on Tuesday to proceed into the river in the *Toeywan*. At his departure from the frigate, he was politely saluted by the two Russian steamers at anchor there, and His Excellency General Mouravieff, Governor-general of E. Siberia, came on board to take leave, and hand him a letter of introduction to General Ignatieff the Russian Minister at Peking.

On reaching the river, the two officers, who had been deputed to escort the embassy, came on board with a number of attendants. Their names were Tsunghau, a brevet Commissioner of the Gabelle department, and Chang Pingtoh, a Colonel in the army with brevet rank of Brigadier General; the first a Manchu, with a blue button, and the other a Chinese, wearing a red button. A third officer named Li, a sub-prefect, was joined with them as their aid to manage the supplies, besides others still lower, in all amounting to nearly twenty officials above the 7th or grade of yellow buttons. The amount of baggage was ascertained, and the few necessary arrangements concluded preparatory to leaving the next morning.

The Minister and his suite, in all amounting to twenty foreigners and ten natives, landed early. Mr. Ward was received by Tsunghau and Chang with great politeness. The carriages provided for him were the common vehicles of this part of China—a covered box set on one pair of wheels, and drawn by one horse or by two tandem; the occupant sits on cushions laid on the bottom, and the driver rides outside between him and the horse, himself and his animal both being sheltered by an awning. These vehicles would be comfortable conveyances if they were furnished with springs, for they can carry a traveler's baggage within and behind, and protect him against rain and heat. The Chinese were asked to provide bearers for two sedans to be used on this journey, but a short experience on the road proved that their objections to such a conveyance were well founded, and that coolies would have soon been knocked up.

After a little detention, arising from the almost unavoidable confusion of starting where it was so difficult for the parties to understand each other, the cortège left Pehtang about 9 o'clock, going nearly due west across the vast plain, which stretched away as far as the eye could reach, unbroken in its level by house or hillock, except the conical graves near the town. The soil of this plain is alluvial and saline, so that it was not till we nearly reached Kiun-liang ching 軍粮城, about 16 miles, that any crops were seen. At this village, the Minister was met by Wanhiuh, the provincial Treasurer, who courteously entertained him; he also recommended him to remain there till morning, as the next stopping-place was less commodious. Several officers of rank came in to pay their respects to Mr. Ward and the Treasurer, among whom Hü, the prefect of Tientsin, a venerable man of sixty, was one of the most engaging for his unaffected politeness.

The company moved on at an early hour the next morning, and reached the town of Pehtsang 北倉 on the banks of the Peiho, about 5 P.M. after a hot ride across the same unbroken plain, rendered more wearsome at this time by the miry condition of the roads. The distance from the last resting place was about 30 miles, and most of it ran through a highly cultivated country, covered with crops of millet, beans, hemp, sesamum, indian corn, and other vegetables, whose flourishing condition proved the fertility of the soil. The ride was relieved by a rest of an hour or two at Si-ti-tau 西堤頭, where we were served with a collation. A bridge near this village crosses the small ditch-like stream, which connects the Pei-ho with the Pehtang river, but no boats were in sight, and the water at this time would hardly float a ship's gig.

At Pehtsang, 10 miles above Tientsin by the river, five boats of different sizes had been provided for the embassy, in which the gentlemen found good accommodation, the escort occupying as many more. The trip up to Tung-chau occupied five days, and for the whole distance, 400 li, the boats were drawn by trackers. The banks of the Pei-ho, or White River, are well cultivated, and during the passage up, the people living near them thronged the landings, or followed along the margin to catch a glimpse of the "far-travelled strangers;" their curiosity was doubtless stimulated by the report of the occurrences of the 25th of June.

The city of Tung-chau 通州 lies at the head of boat navigation; one, if not two, affluents join the Pei-ho near it, and only small craft can penetrate further. The escort, whose attention to our comfort was unwearied, had provided the same sort of carriages to take us to the capital; but the stone road was so broken up that after a short trial we all left the excruciating machines to walk or ride on horseback. There could be no more appropriate commentary on the indifference and mismanagement of the Chinese Government than the existence of a road of such "unutterable depravity" leading to its capital; and the answer of Tsung, when asked why the authorities did not mend it, "that the road would soon get out of order again," was rather an apt comment on most of the political, as well as the natural ways of the Manchu dynasty.

The near approach to the capital by this thoroughfare leads through a wide street lined with well-built shops, extending about half a mile to the *Cháu-yáng Mun*, or Morning Sun Gate; their size and show present such a contrast, indeed, to the mean and dingy shops in the same street within the walls, that there is probably some great advantage to tradesmen in living without the gate. The walls of the city near this gate were in good order, about 60 feet high; and the five-storied tower rising forty feet above that, presented an imposing appearance. The avenue inside of the gate is over a hundred feet wide and unpaved; the recent rains and constant travel had rendered the centre of it a quagmire, through which carts, horses and drivers floundered in great confusion. The sides of the street at this time were lined with a solid array of spectators, the men and women of the better sort standing in groups behind the front rank; and all exhibited the quiet curiosity and good order for which Chinese crowds are noted, though the policemen made a show of authority in the occasional use of their whips. The way to the lodgings prepared for the Embassy, situated in Thirteenth Street about a mile and a half from the gate, led to the northern part of the old or Manchu portion of the city. On arrival at the house at 3 o'clock on the 27th of July, it was met by two high officers deputed from the *fú-yin* or Mayor of Peking, whom he had appointed to attend on the visitors.

The next day a notice was sent to the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, who had been in Peking about a week, that the American Minister had arrived and was ready to confer with them. It was deemed by Mr. Ward as only a suitable mark of respect to the Chinese Government, that until he had seen the Commissioners, the members of his suite should not appear abroad. The letters brought up from the coast for the Russian Legation were sent, and an acknowledgment received the same evening.

The next day, Friday, Sieh, the provincial judge of Kiangsú, came to confer respecting the meeting with the Imperial Commissioners, and to speak of the higher audience with the Emperor. Like a genuine son of Han, he began to extol his sovereign, and then to praise himself for his expertness in settling knotty questions, from which he proceeded to dilate upon the honor in store for us, its unusualness, and its "distinguished consideration." After suitably impressing his views, he gently turned to the mode in which we, a few far-traveled strangers, whose country lay on the outskirts of creation, and had just sent her citizens to the Middle Kingdom, and after great travail had at last reached its capital, should show our sense of this "heavenly favor." He was told very briefly, that when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations came together on the morrow, they would discuss this matter, and as their subordinates could do nothing definite, it was better to drop its consideration.

He then informed us that in consequence of the part taken by the *Toeywan* in the battle at Taku, the Emperor was in some doubt as to the sincerity of the peaceful professions of the Americans; and their movements on that day only corroborated the hostile expressions used in one of Mr. Reed's dispatches of last year, in which he spoke of being forced to join the Allies; but he was not disposed to press those equivocal sayings and doings. This observation furnished an opportunity to state just what was done by the Commodore on that day, and also to tell the Judge the serious consequences which had arisen to his own Government from its neglect in not stationing a proper officer at the mouth of the Peiho to meet the other Ministers, as well as the American, but turning them off to the hitherto unknown port of Pehtang by the mouth of a mere underling, for whose veracity there was no guaranty. It appeared from his further remarks, that the idea was prevalent among the Chinese that the Americans landed their own men from the boats towed up by the *Toeywan*, and his impression had been strengthened by the assertion of one of the English prisoners, that he was an American and had landed in the boats. The charge was declared to be unfounded; and it was added, that though the man might be a citizen of the United States, who had shipped as a sailor in the English ships, just as there were English subjects in American men of war, yet the *Toeywan* had never fired a gun nor landed a man; the American Minister had nothing to do with the prisoner, and could never claim him. After making arrangements respecting the number of Mr. Ward's suite to accompany him to the approaching interview, and giving orders for horses to be brought, the Judge took his leave, again reminding us how fortunate it was for our interests that he was in Peking!

About 11 o'clock the next day, Mr. Ward, attended by only three of his party, went to the public hall where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great crowd of officials of every shade of button, all dressed in their easy summer costume. Kweiliang looked more hale than when at Shanghai, and said that his journey of 36 days had been on the whole pleasant. He soon began, however, upon weightier matters, and vindicated the late acts of his Government in respect to its plans for the exchange of the three treaties. He declared that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Pei-ho to prevent foreign ships ascending to Tientsin; that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but on the contrary every arrangement had been made for conducting all the foreign Ministers to Peking by way of Pehtang. The English Envoy, however, had not gone to that place, but had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences; and that by so doing the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese, upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest. He then went on to compare the refusal of the English and French Ministers at Shanghai to see him and his colleague, after having waited in that region many months for that purpose, with the visits which had taken place between them and the American Envoy, and his offer of a ship of war to bring them up the Gulf, which the regulations of their own government prevented them from accepting; and concluded his harangue with the remark that the hostile feelings of the English were also seen in their bringing as large, if not a larger, force to exchange their Treaty than they had to make it, while the peaceful designs of the Americans were proved by their coming in only one vessel.

This aged statesman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part, at any place; but it appeared to his foreign auditors, that he was at this time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The sangfroid of some of them in taking off their hats and seating themselves at side tables, led to the inference that they were much higher in rank and influence than their crystal buttons indicated, and the Premier must explain his acts before them in unmistaken terms. He then proceeded to state that as the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it only remained for the parties then present to settle upon the manner of approaching the Throne. Without going into needless details upon the interesting conversations which ensued on this topic, at this and subsequent interviews, it will be better to recapitulate the main arguments used by the Chinese functionaries in explaining and urging their views, as these show most clearly the real nature of the ceremony used at the Chinese court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and equal nation like the United States, whose chief magistrate was in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Lewchew or Annam, was repeatedly referred to by Kweiliang. He sometimes styled the President *ta-hwangti*, or Great Emperor, and sometimes *President* (a word which he has learned), and occasionally *kiun-chú*, or princely-ruler, to prove his respect for him. Such being the relations between two countries, the *kotau* or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from those nations, i. e. *san-kwei kiú-koh*, "three kneelings and nine knocks," would not be expected: "but," said the Judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly power." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony even in this mitigated form again referred to, so that it cannot be said that the *ko-tau* in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward by the Chinese as a preliminary to his audience of their sovereign.

To this Mr. Ward replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer; he wished to declare in the plainest terms, that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the Treaty said nothing about it, but he would not kneel when he came before the Throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did his own ruler, and as Ministers of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them; he knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were subjects of the Emperor, and must obey his ritual; but he represented a nation, whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance; and furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. He would bow very low, and even nine times, if that would add to the solemnity in their view; he would stand uncovered during the whole audience, while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform; while this form of salutation exhibited all the respect he felt towards the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was quite as great as he could feel towards the Emperor of China.

The Commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American minister ought to act on that principle in their country; that they could not show respect to their sovereign otherwise than by kneeling, for anything short of that was absolutely nothing in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it as an indignity for a minister from a friendly nation to come to his capital and refuse to see him, when he required so much less of him than he did of his own courtiers; besides which the President would be offended with him for not showing proper respect to his Envoy. In some European courts, even in the English, persons knelt before the sovereign when presented to him, and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say that they regarded the homage paid their monarch as of the same sort as that given to the gods, and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the *kotau* to him, if required at Washington, in order to manifest entire respect. "You are a plenipotentiary," said Hwashana, turning to Mr. Ward, "and certainly have full powers to do such an act."

"I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it," was Mr. Ward's reply.

The discussion had now continued for two hours, and the Commissioners waived any further debate until they returned the visit. They invited the party to a sumptuous repast spread in an adjoining apartment, where the novelty of knives, forks, and napkins was seen, as well as the foreigners to use them. To Mr. Ward's request to have horses sent to the Legation, so that members of his suite could take exercise about the city, Kweiliang replied, that as soon as the audience had taken place, everything of interest in the city and suburbs would be shown them with the utmost pleasure. Such we know is the usage at Peking in relation to foreign embassies, and it was referred to in one of the letters received from the Russian Minister. The conversation turned on a variety of topics, and at the conclusion of the visit all parted in the best of humor.

The same three officials returned Mr. Ward's visit on the 2d of August at the Legation, coming in the same sort of carriages that are in use at the capital, and had been furnished the Embassy on its journey. There was no military escort, nor was the number of attendants upon the Prime Minister large; it was a plain and unpretending visit, characteristic of the little display usually seen among high Chinese officers.

The subject of the audience was resumed after all had taken their seats, and nearly the same ground again gone over. The Commissioners adhered to their former argument, that as kneeling was practiced at some European courts, and Mr. Ward had agreed to do at Peking whatever he would do at any of those courts, he was bound to kneel at the Chinese; and referred to the usage at Rome of those who had audiences in the Vatican. This brought up a reference to the similarity in the religious sense given to the kneeling before the Emperor of China and the Pope; but it was shown that the Commissioners had made a mistake in their reasoning, for no foreign ministers, American, English, or any other, ever kneeled to the Pope when presented to him. The explanation evidently was not altogether satisfactory to them, and they recurred again to the practice of kneeling before the Queen of England, which had been already shown was only practiced by her own subjects when they received an order of knighthood or some other honor, and had never been demanded or accorded by foreign envoys.

They wished Mr. Ward to embody an account of the ceremony he was willing to perform in a communication to be sent to them; and the draft of such a paper was made up before they left, but it was too straightforward and explicit. They said it would be useless to take it. They concluded the discussion by saying that they had better report to His Majesty that the customs of the two countries were so unlike, it was better that no audience took place, much as he desired to do honor to the American nation in its representative.

An agreement was made with the Commissioners that the business which had brought the Legation to the capital should all be finished, so that it could return on the 11th; and they entirely disclaimed all restraint upon the movements of the American Minister while at the capital. The policemen had been stationed about the neighborhood, indeed, merely to restrain the crowd of natives who would otherwise throng it; "but," asked Sieh, "pray, what reason can we have to stop a few peaceable foreigners like you from going abroad? There is no guard of soldiers stationed to keep you.

in the house." The facts about this matter are perhaps more easily explained by a reference to the ideas entertained by the Chinese respecting the dignity of an embassy, that its members should not concern themselves about the trivialties of trade, especially until public business was over and its chief had seen the Emperor. However, the Chinese were afraid of our seeing the Russians; and a letter which came to hand that evening from His Excellency General Ignatieff, proved that they had detained his correspondence six days.

The Chinese Commissioners were obliged to go out twelve miles to the summer residence of Yuen-ming-yuen to report to His Majesty, who was passing the hot weather there, and no reply was expected from them till the 4th; but the next morning, the Judge, with countenance anything but joyful, unexpectedly appeared. He had come from the summer palace, where he and the Commissioners had been all night, with a plan which he thought would succeed. This was that they should address Mr. Ward a letter, stating that the Emperor intended to honor him with an audience to receive the President's letter; he should then reply that he was willing, if granted the honor, to make his respects to His Majesty in the same manner that he would before the President, neither diminishing nor adding thereto. There was of course no objection to this procedure, and the drafts of both documents were made out and the Judge took copies away with him. The detail of the expedient to be observed was also explained, which was, that when the Minister came towards the Throne, the table on which the President's letter was to be placed standing between the two, he should bow as low as he had represented, and then two chamberlains would approach and raise him up, with the exclamation, "don't kneel!" He would then present the letter by placing it on the table, from whence it would be taken by another chamberlain, who on his knees would hand it to the Emperor.

The Judge went away with a happier visage than he came, and the next dispatch from Kweiliang was looked for with impatience. Instead of the expected document, Sieh himself returned next morning to tell us that the Commissioners had been outvoted; and His Majesty's decision was, that unless the American Minister would either touch one knee or his fingers to the ground, he would not see him. While this concession was refused as being much more than an American Representative ever performed before his own or any other ruler, it was again declared that in this persistence in our own usages there was no disrespect intended to the Emperor, who must of course be the final judge of what he deemed suitable to his own dignity. The question of an audience was thus settled, so far as the American embassy was interested, after five days earnest discussion. During the whole of it, the Chinese Commissioners made use of nothing but fair argument. They never even alluded to the helpless position of twenty foreigners, as a reason for their complying with a ceremony which seemed to them doubtless the extreme of liberality. It is impossible to decide the question satisfactorily, but the final obstacle to the audience seems to have been the conviction in the minds of the Chinese that Mr. Ward would not do what was really done at European courts; and what they declared the English Minister had promised last year he would do, viz., perform the same ceremony before the Emperor which he would before the Queen. The Judge remarked once, that he was certain that the Ministers had come to an understanding at Tientsin last year respecting the proper ceremony at an audience, but he was assured that Mr. Reed had never come to an agreement on the subject with anybody. It is unfair to the Chinese, in reporting this discussion, to take up the idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their assertions, and had no scruple in what they said; for in their position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly believed, and it was known to us that Lord Amherst did agree to kneel before the Emperor as he did before his King; but neither we nor the Chinese alluded to that Embassy.

The next dispatch from the Prime Minister was very characteristic of Chinese diplomacy, for in it he referred to the unsatisfactory discussion about the ritual, and then asked the American Envoy what he had come to Peking for; he took the whole argument for granted, that every minister expected to see a sovereign when he came to his capital, and that as he would not see the Emperor, the President's letter could not be received; and then what was the next step? There was a deadlock, for until this was over, how and where could the treaty be exchanged? The reply conveyed to Kweiliang a brief recapitulation of the circumstances under which Mr. Ward had accepted his own invitation at Shanghai to come up, and quoted the Emperor's rescript as communicated by the Governor-general at Pehtang, permitting him to do so; and then proposed to deliver the President's letter to him, after which the treaty could be exchanged. The answer of the Chinese came late on Saturday night. It was short, and stated that the Commissioners were awaiting His Majesty's rescript fixing the place for exchanging the treaty; but added, that as the audience could not take place, so the Letter could not be received, and that it would be unsuitable to exchange ratifications in the capital.

A delay of 36 hours took place before answering this communication, and the reply was ready to go forward, when Judge Sieh came in to learn the cause of the silence. He said that if Mr. Ward would ask the Commissioners to receive the Letter, the request would be granted, and likewise if he would express his preference for a place at the north to exchange ratifications, it would be acceded to. Both propositions were declined: the Commissioners had said the Letter could not be received; and the Emperor would of course fix on the time and place for the exchange. However, expressions were introduced into Mr. Ward's reply, regretting that the customs of China and America prevented an audience, but that this had no effect upon the real regard felt both by the American Plenipotentiary and the President towards His Majesty. The Chinese were now somewhat apprehensive that they had persisted too far, and wished to learn whether the Government at Washington would be angry at this non-reception of its Envoy.

The next day, Tuesday, a courteous response was received, inclosing the Imperial rescript ordering Kweiliang and Hwashana to apply the Great Seal to the Treaty of Tientsin, and then receive the letter from the President for transmission to the Emperor. Hăngfuh, the Governor-general of Chihli, was designated to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty at Pehtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by Kweiliang for receiving President Buchanan's letter. It was taken by him with much respect, lifting the box above his eyes as he delivered it to an attendant, and gave orders for a guard of honor to be placed over it. An entertainment was served in a style which would have done honor even to Soyer himself, and the Prime Minister appeared, as he had usually done, a mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. Ward during the interview that his functions as Imperial Commissioner and those of his colleague Hwashana, would now cease, and they would soon return their seal of that office to His Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high degree of respect for a man like Kweiliang, although he may have the vices and failings of a pagan, not only from his high political position as the first statesman in the kingdom, but from his venerable age and the unaffected urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

During the evening of this day, preparations were made for departure on the following morning, and some of the gentlemen went out in the afternoon to view the city walls. Letters were received from the Russian Minister, with a file of the *Times* newspaper to the 19th of May, but no personal intercourse took place with any member of that Legation. Several tradesmen came in with their wares and curiosities, but the shops are mostly situated in the New City about three miles from Thirteenth street, and the assortment consequently was small. The state of currency in the capital is deplorably bad, and much of the traffic is carried on with paper-money, which is now taken at a great discount. The Mexican dollar was almost unknown, and at first was refused; it was reckoned at 58 candareens of sycee, and exchanged for 740 copper cash, while a bank bill of 1,000 cash is worth only about 170 copper cash. The new iron-copper coin called *tdng-shih* 當十 or ten-piece, has deteriorated till it is worth only two of the common cash; and a tael of pure silver can buy 15,000 paper cash. The supply of copper and silver is inadequate even for the wants of the capital, and nothing indicates a prospect of improvement in trade, or increase in the metallic currency.

Two of the gentlemen in the Embassy, Dr. Sandford of the *Powhatan*, and Rev. W. Aitchison one of the interpreters, were too weak from illness to ride in the carriages, and our kind-hearted escort provided two mule litters for their conveyance to Tung-chau; and not only to that spot, but sent them on to Peh-tsang so as to be ready on arrival there to carry the invalids across the country to Pehtang. To the deep regret of all who knew him, Mr. Aitchison yielded to the violence of his disease, and died in his litter a few hours after leaving the boats at Pehtsang. Dr. Sandford improved daily on the road, and reached the ship stronger than when he left Peking.

The return to Pehtang was by the same route and in the same boats as the journey to the capital, and the assiduous attention of the escort, especially Tsunghau, could not be exceeded, while his gentlemanly conduct won the regards of all. The trip was made in five days; and the only interruption of the pleasant weather experienced during the whole expedition of four weeks occurred the evening before reaching the *Toeywan*, when it rained violently and flooded the roads. In the alluvial soil of this plain, the highways are soon cut up by the carriages, and when the Embassy reached Pehtang about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, its streets were already ankle-deep with mud. The Governor-general and Treasurer of Chihli, Hang-fuh and Wan-hiuh, were already in waiting, surrounded by a large retinue of officers, whose numbers were now increased by our escort, and they proposed to waive all ceremony of preparation, and exchange the ratified treaties at once, before going on board ship. This was accordingly done, and certificates of the exchange signed before evening. After the exchange was over, the Chinese proposed to deliver one of the two prisoners taken from the English, who had declared himself to be an American, to the Minister, and brought him forward for that purpose. He proved to be a Canadian by birth, and it required some time to explain to the two Chinese officials the political difference between Canada and the United States, and their geographical proximity, the more so as no maps were accessible. After a full explanation of all the points of the case they concluded to deliver the man over to Mr. Ward entirely on grounds of humanity, and he was thus received.

The next day, Aug. 17th, the *Toeywan* returned to the outer anchorage, where her arrival was gladly hailed by the Commodore and his officers; and on the evening of the 18th the *Powhatan* sailed for Shanghai.

THE *Yang-tsze* has this morning brought us the London mail of July 11th, which arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd per *Ganges*. Time to Shanghai 47 days.

BULLION.—Per *Ripon*, from Southampton on 4th July,—

For Hongkong,	£82,857
Shanghai,	£55,845

Consols, 95¼ *a* 95⅜ for money.

Discount.—Bank rate 3 per cent. In market 2¾ per cent.

Coin and Bullion in both Departments £18,088,865.

Bar Silver, 62*d*. per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 60¼*d*. per oz.

Tea—Market inactive. Common Congo, 1*s*. ½*d*. *a* 1*s*. 2*d*.

Silk—Steady demand. Tsatlee 17*s*. 6*d*. *a* 22*d*. 6*d*. Taysaam 15*s*. 6*d*. *a* 19*s*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—July 4th, at Deal from Shanghai, *Westburn*.

DEPARTED.—June 28th, from Liverpool for Shanghai, *Clarendon*, July 2d, from London for Shanghai, *Gem of the Nith*.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE REV. W. AITCHISON.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to lay before your readers a brief account of the last hours of one whose talents and virtues commanded the respect and love of all who knew him; and who, though comparatively recent in his arrival in China, was already far advanced in the way to eminence as a Chinese scholar and a missionary. This I cannot do better (as I was a privileged witness of his sickness and death), than by copying from my Journal a few extracts relating to the melancholy occasion; leaving to others, who have enjoyed a more intimate acquaintance with the deceased, the task of doing ample justice to the excellence of his character.

W. A. P. M.

Shanghai, August 24th, 1859.

August 15th. How can I make the sad record! Our beloved associate and brother missionary is no more. He breathed his last in his litter, about eleven o'clock this morning, not far from the banks of the Pei-ho, and no one saw his countenance when the angels came to receive his spirit.

It was my delightful privilege to occupy the same room with him during the first stage of his sickness; and to watch by his bed-side during the last three nights of his life, while we were slowly descending the river. In this last situation, I witnessed, mingled with the weakness and sufferings of a dissolving body, the triumphs of a holy soul.

Mr. Aitchison had gone to Peking after parting (as he anticipated, and as it proved too truly) for ever, from cherished friends at his former station, with the determination to remain, if possible, though all alone—a solitary witness for the truth in the great Metropolis of the North. It soon became evident, however, that this was rendered impracticable by the ignorance and suspicion of the Chinese Government. And when the devoted missionary felt, even before leaving the capital, that he was struck by the hand of death, it was not without a feeling of calm satisfaction that he contemplated the prospect of laying his remains in a soil, which he was not permitted to occupy as a laborer; taking possession of the ground in the name of his Master by mingling his body with its dust; and leaving at least a grave-stone to testify to passers-by that a messenger of the Cross had come to seek their good.

In his feeble condition, we hesitated to remove him; but his kind physician Dr. Fox, the surgeon of the *Powhatan*, expressed the opinion that, if he survived long enough to reach the ship, the prospects of recovery would be greatly enhanced.

In fact his disease (dysentery) was subdued while we were yet on the way; but his system had lost its recuperative energy—his strength diminished from day to day, and his reason became unsettled. In this state he talked incessantly and incoherently; but the withdrawal of the veil, with which prudence is wont to screen the storehouse of memory, only served to display more conspicuously the hallowed purity of its contents. His aspirations were heaven-ward—his thoughts love—and his broken ejaculations yearnings after a higher and holier life. "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," was an expression frequently on his lips; and "Let me go,—why will you detain me longer?" was the language of gentle upbraiding, with which he reproached his friends for their persevering efforts to promote his recovery. Once he was induced to pray that he might be spared for his work's sake; but he guarded the petition by such expressions of humble deference to the Divine Will in case of the contrary event, as to show clearly what issue he was expecting.

In lucid intervals, the night before his death, he gave clear expression to his religious views. "I have served my Master," he said, "with great imperfection; but my trust is in his atoning blood. And on this expedition I have been betrayed into some inconsistencies, but still I have enjoyed hours of sweet communion with God." Rising with a convulsive spring, he gazed up into the starry sky, absorbed with visions of extatic glory; "I see Jesus and all the prophets," he exclaimed; and then he poured out his soul in sublime strains of prayer and praise, concluding with the doxology, "Hosanna! Hosanna in the highest!"

He remembered several absent friends, and sent thanks to some for their kindness in days past, and messages of affection to others. "Tell ——— ———" said he, starting from an uneasy slumber, "that I have loved him tenderly and devotedly; and I loved him to the last. We shall not be long separated. Then we shall be with our wives in Heaven. Tell him to be faithful unto death. And I say the same to you; and to all my Shanghai friends."

At a late hour, a Chinese prefect, *Le* by name, came to see him; and taking him by the hand; informed him, that to avoid the heat of the day, he was appointed to escort him on his journey, early the next morning in advance of the rest of the company. "*Wo taou Tien-t'ăng kien, yung yuen yŭ fuh,*"—"I am going to Heaven to everlasting blessedness," was the emphatic reply, which may cleave to the memory of that mandarin to his dying day, and perhaps lead him too to the blessedness anticipated by the expiring Christian.

During his last days, he had been diligent in his Master's service; and on board the *Powhatan*, God had honored him as an instrument in bringing a young Jew to the knowledge of the true Messiah. "That young Hebrew—through what difficulties he has had to struggle!" was an exclamation which burst from a mass of inarticulate sounds, and indicated that the object of his solicitude still shared his dying thoughts.

When some of his fellow-travellers came to inquire for his welfare, he exhorted them tenderly and earnestly to "make their calling and election sure."

When Dr. Williams and myself were together by his bedside, he requested us to repeat to him the "great and precious promises" of God's word; and to sing him some of the songs of Zion. After singing awhile, in which he attempted to join with his feeble failing voice, we read him several of his favorite hymns, pausing for him to repeat such passages as he was still able to recollect.

This was Sabbath evening. Before the dawn of that day his voice was nearly gone; and shortly after we resumed our journey, his pilgrim spirit ceased its wanderings, and returned to its heavenly home.

August 18th. We have just rendered the last rites to the remains of our departed friend. With the fond hope of interring him among those he loved at Shanghai, we had procured a strong Chinese coffin. But thirty hours had then elapsed since his death; decomposition had begun, and we were soon admonished of the painful necessity of committing his body to the deep. This was done with every demonstration of respect. After running out to ten fathoms water, both our steamers lay to, and hoisted their colors half-mast (for it was after sunset); the solemn cry was heard, "Ho! all hands, bury the dead." The Minister and the Commodore, with many officers of their respective suites, passed from the deck of the *Powhatan* to that of the *Toeywan*,—the burial service was read by the Chaplain of the frigate; and the coffin with its precious dust glided softly into the waves, under a more gorgeous dome than ever adorned the resting-place of royalty—there to repose until the "sea shall give up its dead."

"Sleep on! sleep on! Above thy corse
The winds their sabbath keep;
The waves are round thee, and thy breast
Heaves with the swelling deep.

"Sleep on! sleep on! The glittering depths
Of ocean's coral caves
Are thy bright urn; thy requiem
The music of its waves.

"The purple gems forever burn
In fadeless beauty round thy urn;
And pure and deep, as Heavenly love,
The blue sea rolls its waves above."

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

August
12,—City of Agathia, (Si. bq.), Campas, Amoy.
12,—Omega, (Br. sli.), Ballingall, Singapore.
14,—Laertes, (Ha. bq.), Paulsen, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

August
15,—Blue Jay, (Br. bq.), Tucker, Amoy.
15,—Leontine, (Bre. bq.), Schweitzer, Whampoa.

VESSELS IN PORT.

St. George, (Si. bq.), San Juan, (Sp. bq.), Advance, (Si. bq.), Sea Forth, (Si. bq.), Kymhongsem, (Sp. bq.), Kymhongtye, (Sp. bq.), Schlosser, (——), Helena, (Da. bq.), Independence, (Br. bg.), and Algerine, (H. M. g.-boat.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug 18	Henry Miller	B. bark	433	Putt	Swatow	Aug 9	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Wanderer	A. schr	176	King	Japan	.. —	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	Nora	B. schr	165	Williams	Yedo	July 29	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Coast	Aug 15		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Powhatan	(U.S st-fri.		Pearson	Gulf of Pecheli			
.. 22	Toeywan	B. str.			do			Chartered by U. S. Govt
.. 25	Princess Charlotte	Du. bg	266	Hille	Kanagawa	.. 14	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	do & Nagasaki	.. 20	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 26	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul	Coast			Dent and Co
.. 26	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Japan			Lindsay and Co.
.. 26	Azoff	B. str.	700	Gaby	Hongkong Amoy	Aug 17 .. 22	Op: &c	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 27	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. —	Op., &c.	Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Aug 16	Soledad	Sp. bk.	229	Barossa	Amoy & Manila	Silk & Sun.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Patriotess	B. bark	287	Russell	Amoy	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 19	Amazone	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Ningpo	Re-expts	Siemssen and Co
.. 19	Lina	Bre. bk	426	Meyer	Swatow	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 20	Quatre Bras	Du. bk	286	Bondix	Batavia	Ballast	Dimler, Brothers and Co
.. 20	Magdalena	B. bark	324	Kofoed	Ningpo	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 20	Gertrude	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Hongkong	Ballast	Vaucher, Frères
.. 21	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	London	Rice	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 21	Helvetia	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Shanghae	Sp. bk	264	Galdiz	Amoy & Manila	Silk & Sun	F Loureiro
.. 22	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 22	Hellespont	B. str	330	Bolton	Fchau & Hkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 23	Falcon	B. ship	793	Maxton	London	Tea & Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 24	Persia	B ship	661	Parnall	Ningpo	Re-expts.	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Senator	S O. bk	280	Slocomb	Puget Sound	Ballast	Lindsay and Co
.. 24	Marie	Fr. bk	252	Thin	San Francisco	Tea & Sun	Vaucher, Frères
.. 25	Toeywan	B. str.			Ningpo		(Chartered by U. S. Govt.)
.. 25	Rémi	B. str	322	Cowie	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 26	Bertha	Bre. bk	466	Klamp	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Livingston	B. ship	535	Paynn	Amoy	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 26	Diana	Ha. bk.	320	Husing	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Williams and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	E. Warden		
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh	626	Krüger	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schülken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Argonaut	Aug 18	A. ship	370	Norton	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Azoff	Aug 26	B. str.	700	Gaby	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Nagasaki	Early
Ballarat	Aug 2	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Deuvol	A. R. Tilby		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	Aug 4	Ha. bk	312	Jebsen	Siemssen and Co		
Cambalu	Aug 14	B. ship	499	Frazer	Dent and Co	London	Early
Castilian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Carl von Ribbeck	Aug 7	M'kl.bk	285	Westendorff	Siemssen and Co		
Carthage	Aug 25	B. str	500	McGregor	Dent and Co		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	597	De Faye	Lindsay and Co		
Chryseis	Aug 7	B. bark	477	Sager	E. Warden		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Captain		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	290	Breiver	A. R. Tilby		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	
Dona Anita	Aug 16	B bark	456	Burdett	Harkort and Co		
Earl of Southesk	Aug 1	B. bark	335	Bell	Dent and Co		
Easter Star	July 14	A. ship	1017	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	513	Kilburn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Eastfield	June 19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	526	Mennen	Lindsay and Co		
Eliza Mary	Aug 26	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	July 29	B. ship	481	Malone	Fletcher and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Faust	Aug 21	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Formosa	Aug 12	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	4th prox*
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	July 10	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	Lelliane	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Georgiana	July 7	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co	Amoy	cld 22d
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 10	A. brig	331	Taylor	A. Howard		
Greta	Aug 9	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B. bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Henriette	Aug 17	Du. bg	220	Robinson	Dimler, Brothers and Co		
Henry Ellis	Aug 18	B. bark	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Henry Miller	Aug 18	B. bark	433	Putt	A. R. Tilby		
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kitty Simpson	Aug 18	A. ship	750	Caufield	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co	Swatow	cld 26th
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	S.O. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 23	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby		
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Huntein	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Main	June 1	Ha. bg.	104	Friedrichsen	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co		
Melita.	Aug 18	A. schr	199	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	29th inst
Mencius	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mercator	Aug 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Batavia	Early
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nerbudda	Aug 9	B. bark	428	Will	Turner and Co		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co	London	30th inst
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1431	Green	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Nora	Aug 20	B. schr	165	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Siemssen and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Princess Charlotte	Aug 25	Du. bg.	266	Hille	Siemssen and Co		
Radnagore	June 17	B. ship	727	Manning	Russell and Co	Hkong & Sing.	cld 25th
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rubens	June 19	B. ship	403	Young	Dent and Co	London	cld 24th
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Johnson and Co	Fuchau	cld 17th
Souto	Aug 8	Braz. sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Stornoway	Aug 1	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Tory	July 24	B. bark	451	Hume	A. R. Tilby		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Van der Palm	July 26	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Formosa	cld 26th
Vindex	Aug 26	B. schr	179	Filleul	Dent and Co		
Vryhandel	July 22	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wanderer	Aug 19	A. schr	176	King	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Witch	July 8	A. bark	410	Holtman	Siemssen and Co		
W. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co		
Yang-tsze	Aug 27	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co		
105 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

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